VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1330430

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PAVITHRA · P

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24 TH AUGUST

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

CHENNAI

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal arts form the basis of inclusive and pluralistic fabric in the arena of India art and culture

Tribal art valuable Insights

cultural perspectives

Tribes in India
- Gujjar
- Bhils
- Naga
- Santhal
- Irula

1.) Community living and importance to kinship is reflected in tribal art Ex Wholi painting Sharo group dancing

2.) Nature stewardship and indication to deep ecologocial prospects

Ex Naga Hornbill festivals.

3.) Survivals of historical perspective tribes of Jharkhand and Chattisgarh promote dokhra art Ex lost wax technique.

4.) Skill entrepreneurship in skills and rituals and practices

Ex Bhils-arrow making

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Multitude of arts

- Katanayakan dance in Nilgiris
- Tribal singing among Khasi
- Paints like Whorli
- Sacred groves in Karnataka

Values of Indian tribal communities

1.) connection with the central themes of India (ex) Ramayana mention of Gugan as tribe

2.) The Vratas in our culture is acquired from tribal heritage.

3.) The Buddhist Sanga gets its inspiration from tribal clans.

4.) simple animism and ancestral worship in India (ex) Gonds Megalithic burials

5.) Promote kinship bondage and acculturation of little traditions

Tribal arts foster the greatness in the mosaic culture of Indian society

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru torched the light for the cause of Indian freedom, inculcating both changing values and persistent norms

	Mahatma Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru
1.) Idea of State	More inclined to decentralised state	More inclined towards centralisation state model
2.) view on economics	Simple co-operative Gandhian Trusteeship model	Nehru endorsed Mahanobis model in the freedom struggle
3.) Type of struggle	Advocated for struggle - Peace - struggle	Advocated for consistent struggle for freedom

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4.) Education aspect of freedom struggle	Advocated for wardha system and traditional knowledge	Promoted western education for survival of nation
5.) View on participation	Gandhiji view for all class participation	Nehru viewed socialist ideology of mass revolution

Convergence of Gandhian and Nehruvian struggle

1.) Endorsed for the maximum unity of India

2.) Secular tendency of Indian history "Sarva dharma sambhava"

3.) During 'Do or die' of quit India moment Gandhi and Nehru both advocated purna swaraj

4.) Young nations aspiration and Nehru view of mixed economy was not objected by Gandhi

Gandhi and Nehru laid the path of Indian nations towards its goal of 'Vikshit Bharat' in future

VisionIAS

3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decolonization refers to moving out of the colonisers from the colony due to myraid socio-economic political reason.

key factors led to decolonisation

I Social factor

1.) Colonial discrimination like racism
ex) Jallianwala Bagh scare.

2.) Rise of middle class intelligensia affirmation ex) South African Nationalism

3.) The ideological drift and sympathises ex) Vietnam, Korean wars.

II Economic factor

1.) loss due to war and famine negative externalities ex) Bengal famine 1947-48

2.) Amplification of drain of wealth after WW II ex) Indonesia subjugation of plantation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.) Increased interest and awareness about colonial manipulation
Ex) Capatalist crises during 1930s.

III Political factors

1.) The formation of UN made scope for decolonisation Ex) Trusteeship council

2.) Several constitution evolved and brought into limelight.
Ex) Congress Plan.

3.) The pressure from US and USSR reflected in the decolonisation
Ex) French in Sahel region

Reminants of colonisation

1.) Caused balkanisation
ex) Rhodesia

2.) Ethnic conflicts ex) Khurdish Nationalism

3.) Humanitarian crises
ex) Rwandan Genocide

The decolonisation took long way along with several wounds untreated, yet is getting manifested

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urbanisation is rapidly professing with estimated 31.1% in census 2011. This might led to water stress and crunch

Human encroachment / impact water bodies

1.) Reduces the scope of rainwater seepage (ex) cemented floor structure

2.) Deminishes the services provided by wetlands (Pallikaranai chennai)

Regulating services ex) cooling

Economic services ex) fishing

Aesthetic services ex) Tourism

3.) Less suitability in doing integrated watershed management ex) Less culvert and silt clearage

4.) Pollution amplification and ecological restrain ex) Chromium in Ganga due to tanneries.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5.) Changes

Structural changes

1.) Reduces the area and causes erosion of soil

non structural change

2.) Hydrosphere viability reduces due to eutrophication

3.) Water body structure is incised and no proper drainage

1.) Reduces the PH of water

4.) Flash floods in urban area

(ex) Delhi floods.

2) color and taste will change

6.) Natural intrusion by means of sea water intrusion during tides

Way Forward

1.) Proper implementation of AMRUT scheme.

2.) Smart cities and River water alliance must be ushered.

3.) Geo managing of data in urban planning

Cities provide something for everyone only when it build by the people and for the people which includes water utility

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Geographical feature form the bases of logistics of transporation, which can be seen from history of travellers using these feature

Physical geography → development

1.) Provides for the structural bases of planning and scoping

ex) Plains densed railway, mountain less densed railway

2.) Promote the viability and suitability of transporation

ex) Water transport in places having more river.

3) Natural resource utilisation for transport is provided

ex) Raw material like minerals ⇒ Vehicles ⇒ Transport

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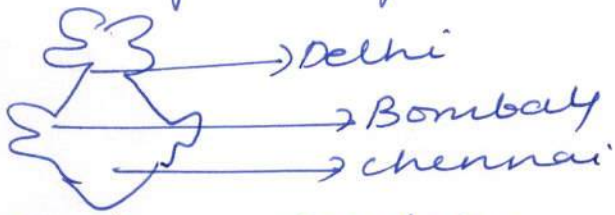
4.) Reduces the logistics cost by means of cost benefit ratio

ex Admin capital presence of airport



Operation of Transporation

1.) Human geographical indication play vital role ex skilled force for airport management

2.) climatiography also induced the transport system ex Policy during Delhi smog.

3.) Terrain mapping and technological advancement needs to be ushered ex Japanese bullet train.

4.) Upgradation and the trends of demand & supply ex India increase in air traffic

Transporation for the productive base of the nation economy, which is dependent on the Geography

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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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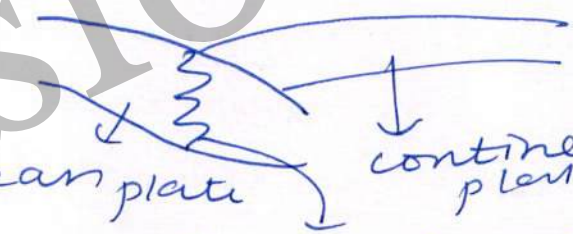
Oceans trench are formed by the tectonic activity, causing deepest benches like Mariana bench, philippine bench.

Ocean trenches formation

1.) Formed during convergence of plates

1.) ocean plate continental plate



2.) Ocean plate continental plate Benioff zone

3.) Trench is formed

2.) After converging the ocean plate subsidies under causing crack and bench formation

3.) The trench are formed by even volcanic under activities

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Characteristics of oceanic relief formation

1.) Causes volcanic activity and trench formation.

2.) Trench provide for valuable insights about plate boundaries and movement

3.) Prospects of sea exploration and fosters innovation
(ex) deep sea videography

4.) How factors are present for supporting the trench formation
(ex) chemical synthesis of oxygen

5.) Enables the mineral and polymetallic nodules identification

The ocean trench provide trenches of knowleges connection from the heights of universe to deep of oceans.

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Delhi cloud burst and its impact showed the rainfall extremity and less predictability of events.

Reason behind increasing extreme rainfall events

1.) Rapid precipitation causing flooding of areas

2.) Orthogenesis inducement in cloud burst and rainfall
Ex Wayanad incident

3.) Triple dip lanina effect and its relation with Indian dipole
Ex causing more rain in peninsula India

4.) Global warming and climate change factors Ex Heat dome

5.) Monsoon effectiveness and also the aspect of preparedness

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of extreme rainfall

Social

1.) Affects agriculture and farmers
ex) 86% small & marginal farmers.

2.) Marginalisation of vulnerable section
ex) fisherfolks & sea water flooding

3.) Reduces the social moral
ex) PTSD and mental issues

4.) Loss of life and property in many cases.

Economical

1.) Reduced economic activity and disruption
ex) Holidays due to rainfall.

2.) Disease burden after rainfall
ex) Malaria

3.) From nation building to nation rebuilding
ex) Affect transport logistics

4.) Clearance like debris etc

The impact of extreme rainfall events must be monitored with pattern analysis and data prediction to increase preparedness

VisionIAS

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Nari shakthi stands as prelude in the demographic economic potential, which in India contributes only 17% to GDP

Largest working population

- Increased innovation creation (fluid knowledge)
- Productivity peak and assertive attitude
- dynamic and diverse

Afford low participation of women in workforce

Low participation

PLFS (41% of women (PP+SS) category

1.) vicious cycle of feminization of poverty.

2.) Reduced standards and bargaining power of women

3.) Patriarchy notions and subjugation will prevail

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

High participation

① women empowerment → decision making
→ reproductive rights
→ direction of social transformation

② Womenomics (women + economics) by Shizo Abe increases GDP of Nation

③ Voice in policy making and formulation

4.) Breaking of glass ceiling and glass ceiling (17% women entepreneurs)

5.) Diversification of women
ex) space, Defence than care economics

Way forward

1.) Democratic transformation
-) Reservation in SLA, LS.

2.) Economic opportunities
Lakpatididi scheme, MGNREGA

3.) Reduce passive patriarchy through acts medias POSH

4.) Strengthening → 1.) Vishaka guidelines

In the Amrit Kaal the women are catalyst to the vision of Viswa guru of India

VisionIAS

9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste is an closed, endogamous group affiliated to Hinduism. But many trends show other religion also are influenced by caste system.

Secularization of caste in India

1.) Higher ~~and~~ domination and the aspect of growth and development (ex) Ashrafication in Islam considering low caste converts as third graded

2.) The mindset towards caste and majoritarian consciousness (ex) village settlement system

3.) Caste assertion of communal elements in politics has also made caste secularization. (ex) Reservation based on caste for ST.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non secularization of caste

1.) Conversion due to caste mobility and less caste affiliation

2.) Caste issues more pronounced in the area of dominant caste.

3.) Secularization of caste in issue and geography specific

(ex) Caste based Religious marriages.

4.) communal identity presides over caste based value system.

Movement of secularization of caste

The caste system issue is still relevant despite the communal undertone it has and must be addressed.

A casteless upper caste and caste defined secular aspects are in surges in societal aspect

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Poverty is the pronounced deprivation of well being and has multiple dimension.

Inequality increasing despite overall poverty

1.) Divergence of poverty and hunger
(ex) POSHAN -> Universal access
NFHS 5 -> stunting 35
-> Underweight 32
-> wasting 19

2.) Educational access and standards are reduced in segments
(ex) 70% learning poverty after covid

3.) Access to healthcare is also showing divergence and inequality
(ex) 75% of hospitals are in metropolis

4.) Social insecurity and

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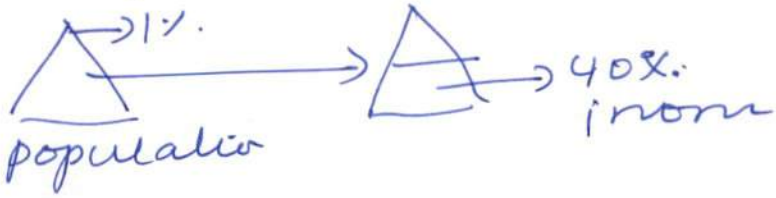
economic opportunity laggin

Oxfam



5.) Presence of unemployment

ex) Disguised in agriculture, structural in urban area

6.) Prospects of middle class and middle income trap

(ex) NITI Aayog Report

7.) Awareness and capability approach

Bridging the inequality

- Health → Ayushman Bharat, POSHAN.
- Education → RTE Act, NEP 2020
- Economic → NRLM, MGNREGA, PMKVY (= Skill training)

To attain all the SDG goal the goal number 1 SDG poverty elimination is foremost which India is leading

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Brahminism evolved from the Sanatana dharma, where else Buddhism finds its place in the teaching of Gautama Buddha.

Brahminism & Buddhism

1.) Competitive and hostile dynamics

1.1) Over funding

1.1.) Buddhism took zenith during the Mauryan by Ashokan funding later when the Sunga like Pushyamitra Sunga took charge in the funding turned towards the Brahmanism.

1.2.) Revivalism of Brahmadana land to Brahmins during the time of the Cholas

1.3.) Temple architecture and grandeur took funding of Brahmanism than Buddhism.

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1.4.) Buddhist change towards the tantric ideology caused friction between Brahminism.

1.2) Over followers

1.1) Increased sect established within Buddhism led to emergence of Brahmanism again

(ex) Teravada, Mahayana Hinayan

1.2.) The Bhakthi movement promoted the simplicity in the aspects of worship.

1.3.) Hierarchy and ritual criteria of Brahminism fostered movement towards Brahminism (a) Sanskritisation

1.4.) Buddhism spread over South Asia made vacant space in India which was captured by Brahmnism

(ex) Rise of regional kingdom like Gangas, Chalukyas, Badami

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ideology mark

1.1.) Brahminism showed the spiritual devotion and existence of god as compared to Buddhism which rejected god.

1.2.) Mobility in the caste system also made Brahminism revival.

Ex Shivaji Raj → Shudra to Kshatriya

Decline in Buddhism

1.) Aggresive Buddhism emerged in places of Myanmar

2.) Medieval Surgence led to Islamic footprint and emergence.

3.) Migration and inculcation within Hindism

4.) Less patron monarch to support Buddhism

Buddhism form the bases for ideological inclination of righteousness, which was endorsed in dharma of Brahmanism reflecting it as two sides of same coin

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The travellers from Europe provided vivid records to understand and construct the nuances of history of "Hidden Heritage" of India

European travellers accounts

Megasthenes (Indica) | Ptolemy | Marco Polo

Shaping our understanding of empires

1.) Accounted the type of monarchy and the events of it

ex Domigo Paes in vijayanagar history gives account.

2.) The grandeur nature & expenditure of the palace could be traced

ex Jean Bapiste notes on the Mughal rule

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Historical connection and the diplomacy during the medieval period can be traced

(Ex) Akbar imitation of Aquaviva to court

4.) Religious affiation with the sun rituals and norms

(Ex) Hiun Tsang about 'Harsha vardhana

5.) Palace atmosphere and the activities of economic pursuits is accorded (Ex) details of exports and imports

6.) Advent of the Europeans and their policy towards the native

(Ex) Betel leaf description by European traveller.

7.) The internal architecture and structure of empire is also under

(Ex) Ministers, council, numismatics

People of their period

1.) They had described the oxymoron in rulers and subject

(Ex) Attire difference during mughal rule.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) The had described the aspects of Mela, darbar and cultural possession (eg) description about Agra bazar.

3.) Insights about cultivation, crops and their produce is also accorded.

4.) Many records noted the practice of sati, caste system and untouchability

5.) It also emphased the aspect of leisure activities (eg) vijayanagar women wrestling, astrology

6.) They also noted the cultural and community living aspect of Indian society

7.) Festivals, Weddings were also noted by travellers which gives insights about cultural attributes

Travelers account provide for the view and imagination of the past through gimmicks and glitches.

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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"The Night of Eternal bloom" described the Battle of Plassey 1757 as the Eternal gloom to Indian sub continent

The British victory - Battle of Plassey

Not just the course of Indian History

1.) Provide for a merchantile company to engage in political affair
ex.) Robert Clive Governor of Bengal

2.) Gave the rights of Indian native to the hands of British
ex) Diwalat collected by British

3.) Promoted the aspect of Betrayal and tactical motives for power
ex) Mir Qasim betrayal on Siraj-ud-Daulah.

4.) Started the ambition of drain of wealth.

5.) Exploiting the native rulers and proliferation of wars
ex) Mysore, Maratha wars

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6.) Left open the subjects to racial discrimination and apathy

7.) Colonial aggression increased and set as ~~exape~~ example to the European powers.

But also to the World

1.) It set as base model towards indentured labour and slavery

(ex) indentured labour in Mauritius

2.) European depotism towards other nations & notion of 'White man burden'

(ex) Civilization aspect

3.) Increased military expenditure by the European power to show their might (ex) Napoleon expenditure

4.) Caused trickle down effect and identity aspiration

(ex) Gentlemen agreement fragmenting Africa

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Endorsed colonies as supplier of raw material and market for finished goods

(ex) Indonesia lumbering

6.) Reflected in the proxy wars in the world due to colonial hypocrisy.

(ex) Austrian war of succession Britain-French - Anglo Caranatic war reflection.

7.) World war Engagement due to colony support and attribute of land, labour for Industrial Revolution

British Industrial Revolution ← Raw material from India, labour

Thus the Battle of Plassey settled the example of less advancement of colonies to be used as vulnerability by the European power

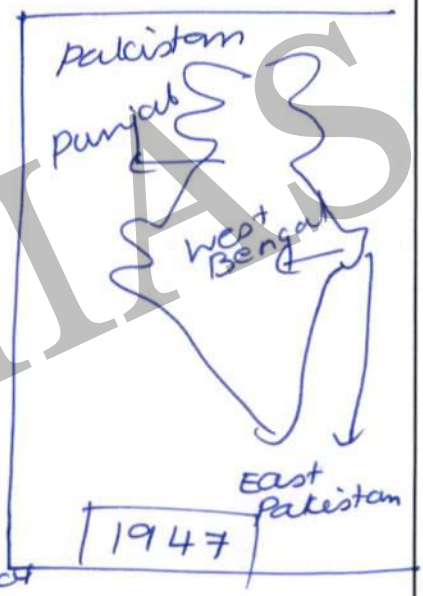
VisionIAS

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The pailition has caused wrains of refugees, showing differential approach for West Bengal from that of Punjab.

Difficult to rehabilitate



1.) Refugees of West Bengal.

1.1.) Bengali identity was more inserted to the people compared to the communal identity.

1.2. Different groups
The nearness to tribal area and the less homogenous group were confused due to partition

1.3 Different from Pakistan
The geographical proximity of Pakistan and partition also enabled to radicalise

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people to be part of Pakistan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1.4 Nationalism

The land of Bengal instigated the aspect of nationalism which was in shock of separation

1.5 Famine issues

The Bengal famine also caused disbelief and commotion, which led more amplification of refugee crises

1.6 Terrain porous

The porous terrain enabled the migration more easier than to be identified by intelligence.

1.7 Development prospects

The development prospects of secularition, alevation from poverty enabled the push factor

1.8 Awareness

More people were not aware of partition and separation due to which the migrated as refugees.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Punjab Easier

1.1) Pakistan proximity fostered for the refugee to move to the other side for communal reason.

1.2) Enhanced security to maintain the sovereignity and protect from pakistan aggression

1.3 Communal tendency Most communal tendency led to the scope of separation based on it.

1.4 Preparedness More prepared on the western front and leaders were pragmatic.

Dynamics

Both the area had refugee issues which is still in reminents, upsuring in the time of need.

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian energy security is dependent on coal (55%). Thus showing the nexus of demographic growth and green growth.

Economic cost - coal to green energy

1) Investment : Initial investment in the ~~coal~~ renewable sector will be higher (ex) wind mills.

2. Maintenance : New intervention is needed for maintaining the renewable sources
(ex) skill labour for Green hydrogen processing.

3. Technology advancement and standards needs more realistic outlook (ex) need of MOU with Green ambition countries

4) Labour force pushes the semi skilled and unskilled labour increasing income distortion

5. Area and land | new. Alternative policy for mass land acquirement

6.) Stable output | as green energy may not produce consistent output, an alternate is needed
(ex) solar energy during the night

Social cost - cost to green energy

1.) Middle class population | will be affected due to high green energy and price. (ex) less disposable income.

2.) Entrepreneur activity | might need more capital for their energy security. (ex) startup for data analytics

3.) Dependent population | livelihood of cool dependent population ~~which~~ will be affected (ex) poverty situation

4.) Output & productivity : prospects of productivity will decrease due to interrupted electricity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Economic and social cost or prospects

1.) transition towards green energy enables fund from multinational organisation
(ex) green bonds. by World Bank

2.) Promotes investment scope towards ecological capital
(ex) carbon credist

3.) Induces sustainomics (sustainable economics)
(ex) grid technology → for energy consumptn

4.) Promotes ecological sensitivity
(ex) pro planet people towards energy.

5.) Enhances scheme implementation and utility
(ex) PM Surya Ghar

6.) standard of living increases
(ex) Pollution due to coal reduces

The economic and social cost must be incremented in such a way green energy promotes the scope of enhanced standards and not deteriote that of coal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

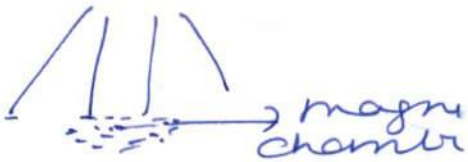
Volcanic calderas are the volcanic structure which has enormous lava content giving input about the earths Inside

Process of formation of volcanic Calderas

1.) Calderas are structure that is formed by lava erupting and collapses within itself showing the destructive activity

2.) The sometime erupt Lahar flow around the volcano

3.) It shows presence of active magma chamber



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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

contribute to scenic beauty

1.) Caldera shows the aesthetic of earth interior

2.) The smoke erupting from the caldera can cause cooling effect around the region.

3.) It shows dimensions and colours that are presented in volcano structure

grey ← → Red
Black ←

4.) It forms tourist potential due to tumes that are near parasitic cones.

5.) Caldera can be extinct sometime causing more fertility nearby due to the minerals available.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other aspects of caldera

1.) Caldera is formed during the tectonic activity of convergence breaking the interior.

2.) It may also be successing the hotspots emitted by the magma fumes (eg) Hawaiian region

Promotion of volcano tourism

Sometimes caldera or volcano tourism may be called black tourism due to uncertainity in the safety which needs more holistic approach to mitigate events

VisionIAS

17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent UttarPradhesh heatwave has shown the intensity of situation that might arise due increased frequency. "Shift from global warming to global boiling"

Increased frequency and intensity of heat waves

1.) Climate change phenomenon causing tropicalisation of temperate zones (eg) forest fire in Greece due to heat wave.

2.) El Nino and laNina interplay causing increase in heat wave frequency and intensity.

3.) Human led factors like industrilisation & urbanisation trigger heat waves

industrilisation → water stress → heat wave → dehydration

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Extreme weather events like stand storms can cause high pressure heat waves.

5.) Global warming as IPCC regarded 45% decrease in carbon emission from 2010 levels or will not meet paris aggreement.

6.) Hydrosphere change and intrusion

(ex) wateland encroachment in urban area.

Impact Global food security

1.) Lithosphere

1.1) Increased soil erosion causing less productivity

(ex) Punjab soil erosion.

1.2.) Reduces texture like porousity & permeability causing less crops to be planted

(ex) Increased Irrigational Needs

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Hydrosphere

2.1) Increases water stress and drough condition affecting crops.

2.2) Reduces aquifer recharge causing stunted plant growth and nutrient

3.) Atmosphere

3.1) Affects the transpiration of plants due to dryness

(ex) Sand in Stomata of plant

3.2.) Etiolation and die back syndrome (ex) Plant death & locust attack.

3.3.) Affects storage facility (ex) 40% Food wastage FAO

4.) Farmers

4.1) Reduces scope for natural farming and ~~selim~~ rely on synthetic farming

4.2.) Fragmentation of income and less diversification of crop

The multitude factors of the heat waves affects the over all plant system walking up food security crises.

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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

grassland biome is said to be forefront in human civilisation exhibited in savana hypothesis

Characteristics of Grassland Biome

1.) Special feature : The form the bases of ecotone in transition

2.) Species : The provide for the formation of edge species ex) elephant.

3.) Flora : They are grasses that grow to large lengths having generally deep roots for water

4.) Fauna : mostly burrowing animals are present capable of surviving as herbivores

5.) Trees have short base and flat roof for the survival ex: Giraffe & elephant

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6.) Presence of fire and soil erosion due to it

7.) Grasslands based on their latitude → Savanna, → Steppe.

Threats posed to Banni Grassland in India

1.) Climatic events which are induced by drough condition can affect the banni Grassland

2.) Invasive species: are the most noxious creating causing the Banni grassland problem
(ex) Prosporus Julifora.

3.) Human grazing of cattle can also cause the banni grassland to rejuvanate in lesser scope

4.) Commercialisation of Banni grassland had led to more human intervention
(ex) Tourism and plastic ban

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5.) Research and analysis to understand the parkland scape and wise use of it.

6.) Maintenance are done by local without scientific procedure for clearance & ambits of encroachment

Way forward

1.) Form consultancy to study the invasive species threat

2.) Service charges provided by ecosystem must be accounted

3.) Crowd sourcing of traditional knowledge and people in maintenance

grass lands needs a robust slope of conservation in order to maintain the ecological balance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian secularism is positive secularism with the aspect of "Sarva dharma Sambhava", inculcating facets of secularism.

Indian approach to secularism

Not merely challenge inter religious denomination

1.) It tries to maintain equality and dignity of individuals

(ex) Shaya Bano - Triple Talak case

2.) It tries a welfarist approach towards all religion

(ex) Jiyo Parsi scheme for Parsi fertility.

3.) Shows the aspects of homogenous identity in terms of UCC

(ex) Uttarakhand Civil code.

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4.) Reduces socio-economic inequality and struggle

5.) Streamline and synchronise religious identity

(ex) Acts for Hindu same for Buddhist in terms of personal laws.

6.) Maintenance its distance when needed and intended.

(ex) scope of marriage not fundamental right.

Intra Religious domination

1.) Reduces the sectarian tendency within communal field

(ex) Auroville - pondicherry not separate sect

2.) Amalgation of values and aspiration (ex) sarna inside the Tribal values.

3.) Explores the differences and provides solution

(ex) Tribal women right to property.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Reservation system based on administrative reason than religion

(ex) Justice Chandrachud belong SC category

5.) Harmonious construction of Indian Identity

(ex) Promote common values like festival (Pew Research 1/5 Christians in India celebrate diwali

6.) The principle of essentiality in case of religion

(ex) Anandha Marga - Tandava dance not a essential practice

7.) Tries to segment and provide equity

(ex) Against Anti exclusion in Sabari mala

The India secularism is the prism the reflects the right light of spectrum balancing spirituality.

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Jane Jacobs has said that cities provide something for everyone only if it build by and for the people.

[India cities]

Stark inequality and social exclusion

1.) Social sphere

1.1.) causes marginalisation of communities (ex) Dharavi slum

1.2.) Elitism and upper Urban class emergence (ex) hyperconsumerism

1.3.) Differentiation & Ghettoization (ex) Us vs them

2.) Economic sphere

2.1) Increased multidimensional poverty ex) Mumbai 41% people live in slum

2.2.) Exploitation and migration ex) Issue with migrant thread in Tamil Nadu

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Political sphere

3.1) less participation in city planning.

- domestic worker
- street vendors
- informal platform workers

3.2) Right to livelihood and eviction

(ex) NGO spare pointed increasing eviction of people.

Bridging the social exclusion & inequality

1.) Provides opportunity

- education
  ex) High Institutes
- Healthcare
  ex) Tertiary healthcare
- opportunities livelihood

2.) Reduces discrimination

- caste less anonymity
- women participation
  ex) Mohalla clinics
- Administrator

3.) Schemes and policy

- One nation One Ration card
- Hostels and dorm rooms
- 1.) Programs AMRUT, SMART cities

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban Area more egalitarian

1.) Policy stage - inclusion of stakeholders and their inputs
ex) women feeding centres, creches.

2.) Implementing of existing schemes for more inclusivity
ex) Integrated capable control centre of smart cities

3.) Gender disaggregated data and Gender policy labs → Queer community
→ Dual burden women.

4.) Infrastructural actions
- Dedicated shed vendors hamlets
- Platform holds app
- Monitor traffic

5.) Climate issues and rehabitation
- Early warning system
- Rescue operation
- Rehabitate

in tandem with Sendai guidelines to achieve SDG goal 11 an all societal mind transformation in cities is needed

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

SE

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0133043 0

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : P. PAVITHRA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24-AUG-24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Chennai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Leader of opposition stand as a bulwark in the parliamentary democracy exhibiting its principle

Expression of dissent - functioning of Parliament

① Ensures there is less despotism
(ex) majoritarianism

② Parliamentary deliberation and understanding nuances
(ex) opposition views

③ Deliberation and detailing of important laws and policy
(ex) Karnataka cow slaughtering bill was taken in hand vote

Leader of opposition - Expression of dissent

1.) Ensures participatory democracy
(ex) Address of leader of opposition

2.) Procedural rules and regulations to understand dessent

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ex) calling for attention motion

3) Validate expression of dissent through parliamentary report

(ex) scrutiny of ghost accounts of PM JAY

4.) Fosters the freedom of expression and multitude of laws.

(ex) Ambedkar dissent against Hindu Bill

5.) Neutrality in parliament to ensure public trust fabric.

(ex) Accountability in parliament proceeding

6.) Decorum and harmony in parliament is accorded.

Area of concerns

1.) Appointment of LOP in Lok Sabha

2.) Space of opposition days

(ex) opposition day in UK.

3.) Presiding officer partisanship

(ex) disapproval of motions

Leader of opposition act as the larger voice of public providing directions to constructively improve

VisionIAS

2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The digital usage in Judiciary ensures justice at door steps, reducing the delays and decisions in judicial pronouncement.

Integration of technology

1.) Accesibility

→ 1.) Reduces logistics cost and transportation cubersome.
ex) Higher courts at Metropolis

→ 2.) Bluss the divide between rich and poor
ex) Mobile access of court

→ 3.) Fosters inclusivity and justice deliberation
ex) PWD sections

→ 4.) Internet connectivity can increase awareness about cases
ex) Central legal monitoring System

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Capability

- 1.) Easy listing and notification (ex) Reduces procedural delay
- 2.) E-usage of reports and data to interpret the laws
- 3.) Ensures equality and equity in fair justice.
  (ex) Tele Nyaya - for old age
- 4.) Reduces hierachial routines (ex) Digitalisation of files

efficiency

- 1.) speedy disposal in time bound manner
- 2.) Analytics provide for fast track court (ex) cases of POCSO
- 3.) Video recording and streaming promotes transparency
  ex) Swapnil tripathi case.

The integration of technology in judicial proceedings reduces the manual delays and indecisiveness and promotes justice

VisionIAS

3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Federalism is accorded as Basic structure of India, though supreme court has upheld unique asymmetry

Supreme Court of India

1.) Unique asymmetry.

1.1.) It endorsed the strong centre supported by states model of federalism.

1.2.) It accorded the aspects mutual respect to foster nation building

Centralized authority and regional autonomy

1.) Doctrine of harmonious construction in Tika Ramji case provide for the identification of overlapping of seventh schedule based on merit. (Centralized authority)

VisionIAS

2.) Doctrine of pith and substance ensures that the conflict in 7th Schedule is resolved.

ex) Co operative ~~in~~ state subject endorsed by supreme court. (Regional autonomy)

3.) Doctrine of colourable legislation was also put forward by court for regional autonomy

ex) What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly.

4.) S.R Bommai case the Court promoted the centre power in emergency is due accorded with restriction of Basic structure

5.) Tamil Nadu case (2023) The court directed the governor to ensure the regional autonomy

centralised authority.
1.) Emergency.
2.) Finances decision

Regional autonomy
1.) legislation
2.) Policy decision

Thus the supreme court has balanced between the centralised authority and Regional autonomy to promote Indian solidarity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National commission for Scheduled Caste is a constitutional body under Article 338. It acts as watch dog for schedule caste community

Effectiveness of National commission of Schedule caste

1.) Duely accorded the Schedule Caste in terms of dignity and respect (ex) Action against manual scavenging.

2.) Ushers incidents and proceeding in the court of law. (ex) Protection of civil rights act.

3.) Prepare report on the living standards and progress of Schedule Caste

4.) Provides recommendations and suggestions for welfare of schedule caste (ex) Scholarships for SC

VisionIAS

5.) Policy insights and scheme monitoring (ex) NAMASTE scheme.

Areas of increased lawnaes

1.) Function, Functionaries and finance aspect of commission needs revamping

2.) Promote standards and tools for continous monitoring and evaluation of SC condition

3.) Inputs for inclusion and exclusion must be based on evident data

4) Federal co-ordination and innovation is quite lagging.

5.) Report and research more post modern and suggestions are non binding in nature.

The National commission of Schedule caste acts as a forrunner in promoting distributive justice for historical subjugation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 14th Lok sabha had a low percentage (16%) of policies being referred to parliamentary committee which needs to be extrapolated.

Executive accountability - legislature (Parliamentary committee

1.) Acts as a source for parliament arians to voice for public interest.

(ex) suggestions in estimate committee.

2.) Reduces domination and ensures ethics and morale

(ex) ethics committee.

3.) Fosters the need of accountability and vision through management

(ex) scrutiny by committee on subordinate legislation

4.) Transparency and multiple perspective in endorsing inclusive

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ex) committee for women participation

5.) Synchronises the parliaments happening and bases for questioning

(ex) Parliamentry committee report Beti Bacho and Padho - un-utilised fund.

6.) Promotes checks and balances between executive and legislature.

7.) Decreases the anarchial tendencies with executive

Area of concerns

① less referral to the committee

② Does post motem reporting (ex) committee on public undertaking

③ Executive support in the parliament (ex) Emptions, disturbance.

④ Time crunch & expertise in understanding the report

Parliamentary committee ensures the democratic values and morals are put intact in governance

VisionIAS

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

citizen's charter evolved from UK in the 1991s and is the reference model for service delivery.

Citizen charter

Improving governance

1.) Ensures the standards and work flow model
ex) Business commitment line

2.) Ensures that it is in par with customer satisfaction (ex) agile model for develop mod

3.) Provides check list to be ensured before service delivery

4.) Acts as reference for governance accountability (ex) DBT transfer
↳ Timely
↳ Responsive

Citizen Charter
- Quality
- Choice
- Standards
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Responsiveness

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) grievance redressal and resolution (ex) samadhan portal for MSME

6.) Promote committed beneficiaries (ex) Reduces ghost accounts

Empowering citizens

1.) Information as a key to scrutiny the delivery
(ex) citizen charter used in Dithorgarh panchayat to reduce alcoholism

2.) Reduces delays and promote prompt action and analysis

3.) Does not leverage the scope for corruption (ex) Quality less product

4.) civil society participation instilled in democratic principles

Citizen charter acts as a lynch pin making governance people centric

VisionIAS

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are the social engineers and doctors transforming the spirit of governance for the good of people

Corporate donors and NGOs

1.) Provide dedicated capital for running for NGO
Ex zero coupon bond

2.) Mutual connections to build social capital
Ex lobbying for societal needs.

3.) Can be used to bring awareness through corporate donors Ex social media campaign.

4.) CSR responsibility will be translated to the needs as ~~absorbed~~ observed by NGO
Ex Havells engage with NGO for CSR responsibility

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Mutual delegation of soft attributes

(ex) NGO asking corporate for employment opportunities.

6.) Workspace module of corporate can be leveraged by NGO (ex) Corporate workers to provide skill for deprived people.

7.) Tools for transformation is provided by corporate to NGO (ex) Data Analytics done by Akshaya patra

8.) Community and targeted approach through corporate donors (ex) women workers hostels and crèches are solved by NGO.

9.) Corporate donor and NGO as stakeholder in general issues

(ex) slum eviction → NGO → pristine
↳ corporate owner → workers

Thus corporate donors with ethics and philanthropy as base aid in direction of NGO to focus the needs of different scho

VisionIAS

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act (Protection of children Against sexual offenses) tries to provide safeguard to children ensuring their well being.

Merits of POCSO Act

① Gender neutral (ex) Boys case registered

② Defines offenses (ex) Penetrative/ aggravated Penetrative etc

③ women officers for investigation (ex) No Kaki uniform

④ Special courts for the proceedings (ex)

⑤ Time bound proceedings and huge penalty.

Revisited to existing inadequacies

1.) Age of consent for sexual intercourse (ex) NFHS-5 => 36% of women had sexual intercourse before 18

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) Consensus based activities and damage caused (ex) Romantic relationship the boy is criminalised

3.) Court awarding lesser punishment in certain instances

4.) Fast track court needs more expertise and child care mental experts (ex) Mental issue due to abuse.

5.) Include aspects of online predators and manipulation (ex) More cybercrime related activities

POCSO address the needs that reflects the words of Nelson Mandela "There is no keener revelation of society soul than by the way it treats its children". Hence certain aspect added could improve its effectiveness

VisionIAS

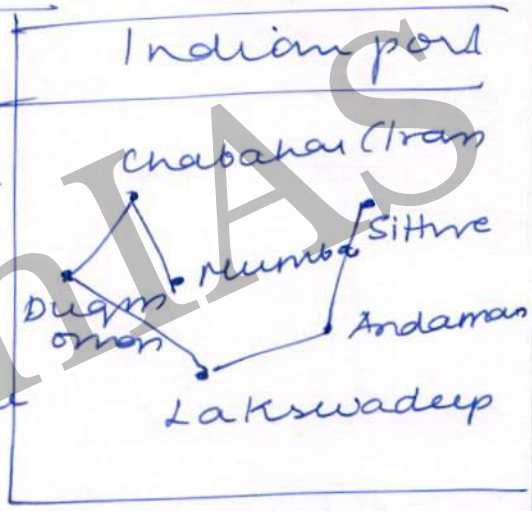
9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China Belt and road initiative consist of 'maritime silk route' which is encircling India by idea of string of pearls.

Significant Implication of International trade



1.) Increased Chinese surveillance of the sea.

2.) Blue water Navy through over sea port - causing security issue (ex) Hambantota chinese ship anchoring

3.) Customs and navigation cost can be increased on chinese interest (ex) Increase in price, refueling in chinese ports

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Sea Monopoly and less check points (ex) less Malacca dilemma.

5.) Interest towards first Island defence (ex) Paracel towards taiwan

Economic relations

1.) Debt trap diplomacy and crisis

(ex) Srilankan crisis

2.) Increase in chinese dumping and logistics wellness

(ex) More dependence on china

3.) Reduces Chines de-coupling and China + Strategy

The chinese port acquisition is a menace to free navigation which must be tackled through smart diplomacy

VisionIAS

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WIPO organisation tries to foster the creation and innovation of global minds

Main functions WIPO

1.) Promote competitiveness in research and IPR

2.) Reports related to IPR and its usage for credibility

ex) India 40 in WIPO report

3.) Ensures the reduce in plagiarism, policy adherence and IPR registrations

4.) Coordination and formulation of IPR regimes

Recent treaty - Benefit India

1.) Used in Biological advancement ex) pharmaceuticals

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) compliance in IPR ensure Indian entrepreneur ecosystem

(ex) 1,00,000 patent in 2023.

3.) contribution to the global good and research.

(ex) Disruptive technology for cancer.

4.) Soft diplomacy for other countries (ex) engage African countries in IPR skill development

5.) Indian customisation of traditional knowledge helps in survival of AYUSH

ex) 'Jeevani' a tribal medicine has rights by Kani tribe

The WIPO acts as a nodal agency in communication of Innovation.

VisionIAS

11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI acts as the accountability agent in maintaining the values and natural justice of Indian system

CBI crucial role in combating corruption

1.) Provides high intelligence and analysis for collusive corruption. (ex) Ramthi Expressway corruption.

2.) Co-ordinates with department and has expertise in delivering truth tables and regression.

(ex) Forensics in the CBI.

3.) Track down the stakeholders of corruption and co ordination for similar instances

(ex) Crack down of shell companies

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Fosters the principle of rule of law and adherence to good government.

5.) Promote constitutional morality (ex) constitutionalism in legal jurisprudence.

6.) Guidance to police and work at the international institution (ex) Interpol.

7.) Use - state of art technology to provide safety, security and monitoring corruptive practices

Criticism

Partisan

1.) Appointment majority in executive may led to patronage
(ex) IPS officers with political affiliation in CBI

2.) Non-statutory status of CBI doesn't adhere to similar constitutional body.

3.) Political heat and threat are used to for private gains

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Nepotism and breach of confidentiality (ex) Sabotage between political parties

5.) Promote tendency of state force rather than people force

Against federal spirit

1.) Timing of the case during election causes motion against public trust

2.) Image and defamation against regional parties for polarisation (ex) MLA arrest in Tamilnadu for (Minister - Electricity)

3.) Used to cause media hoax and diversion of prominent issue

4.) Electoral unfairness and reduces the level playing field (ex) uss CBI action toward ruling part

The "CBI" aspect in India is a paramount Institution yet needs more inclination towards ethical & good governance

VisionIAS

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governor of India are appointed by President under article 155. They act as the catalyst of centre and state relationship

Governor - overstep

1.) Patronage towards central government than state interest

Ex Kerala Governor speech against elected government.

2.) Inaction and indecisiveness towards policy implementation

Ex Previous Telangana Governor delayed of bill

3.) Deviate from the scope of discretion Ex T.N Governor deviation of assembly speech.

4.) Political drama and commotions Ex Maharashtra governor appointing new government

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Hostile nature and speeches towards the state dynamics and history

Fail to act effectively when needed

1.) Ordinance promulgation issue (ex) Gambling bill of T.N not ordinanced by Governor

2.) Assistance and guidance during erratic events
(ex) Negotiation of funds from centre during disaster

3.) Discretion and usage of veto with regards to sensitive issue
(ex) NEET bill in Tamil Nadu

4.) Communication delays and electoral apathy

Governor do their accountable role

1.) They act according to their

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nominal role and the rules and regulation

Examples] After court direction Governors communicate with the elected government.

2.) They come under the pleasure of president.

3.) In the shamsher singh case the court accorded more discretion to the governor

4.) Rameshwar Prasad case the court directed the Governor for proper use of power.

way forward]

1.) Improve centra-state communication

2.) Venkachaliah commission recommendation = collegium for Governor appointment

Governor in the federal setup needs to be in tune with both centre and state political aspects

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and USA are the largest and oldest democracy respectively. They both have different election models.

Both India and USA adhere to democratic principles

1.) • Bill of Rights USA
• Fundamental Rights in India

2.) State Representation in White House
State Representation in Rajya Sabha

3.) Both have state and central Judicial system

4.) Inclines to equality, liberty, justice

Key differences in the electoral process

	USA	India
electoral roll	decentralised	India it is centralised

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

	USA	India
Presidential election	Direct election	Indirect election
Election date	4 years Tuesday of November	5 years once
President & Vice President	Vice President becomes President if the office is vacant for remaining term	Vice President only for 6 months then election for the post
Electoral base	Universal franchise	Proportional Representation through single transferable vote
Mode of election	Ballot electronic mail	Only electronic for people in L.S election
Results and announcement	single day manner of election	Phased manner of election

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

differences in electoral processes

1.) Impeachment of President in USA happens through Judicial presence, India it happens through special majority.

2.) The power of President of USA is wider than compared to the nominal position of Indian President.

3.) Separation of executive and legislature in USA whereas in India executive is part of legislature.

4.) USA the Presidential provides for stability and India parliamental system provides for responsibility.

Both the system evolved on the needs of the people through histories of time

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal is representation of Indian affiliation to deep ecology, making India first developing nation to have it

National Green Tribunal
- environmental Justice

1.) Provides a easy mechanism for environmental concerns (ex) pollution

2.) Has expertise panel to ~~stre~~ sustainise the proceding (ex) EC clearance procedures

3.) Speedy and targeted remedial institution (ex) Time stamp in case disposal

4.) Suo moto issues and its pronouncement (ex) Fair in Yamuna causing pollution

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Act as independent oversight authority for environment enhancement (ex) NGT - view of old vehicle and emission

6.) "Natural justice" at the forefront for people and nature (ex) Maintening 'water body' as entity.

Issues with NGT

1.) Many acts doesn't come under its premises (ex) WPA 1972

2.) Full closure justice cannot be provided due to development aspect of economy.
(ex) Possibilistic idea & environmental determinism

3.) Compensation and awards are not timely dispersed and capacity building for monitoring

4.) Less data driven and research based award passed by NGT (ex) SC challenge available

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5.) Complains of Judicial overreach is seen in NGT

(ex) Arjuna Gopal case related to diwali crackers and usage.

6.) Resource for enforcement is not with NGT

(ex) Officers for monitoring

Way Forward

1.) Increase human resource and research in environmental justice.

2.) Include premises and laws from different acts for holistic approach

3.) Stakeholder based decision making (ex) Public hearing, Gram sabha meeting.

4.) Regional benches must be increased.

NGT endorses the fact "Nature provides for everyone needs but not greed".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Panchayat Raj Institution is the Gandhian vision of Gram Swaraj reflected in 73rd CAA

PRI - platform for competitive politics

1.) "Principle of subsidiarity" is seen in Panchayat Gram Sabha

2.) Local knowledge leverage and participation has increased

3.) Inclusivity and grass root democratisation (ex) Arati Devi of Ganjam District

4.) Decision based on consensus and deliberation (ex) Pani samiti at Jal Jeevan Mission

5.) Community based approach

Not emerged as Agency of Planning

1.) Less delegation in terms

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of planning (ex) Planning by District planning committee

2.) Skilled workforce to promote technology based planning is less

3.) Prevalent of village feature like caste and discrimination (ex) sarpanch pati, village spacing

4.) Basic infrastructure is not present (ex) Aspiration Block programme.

Health Care

Education / Institution

5.) Resource utilisation and maximisation is not at Panchayat level (ex) watershed management.

Not emerged as agency of service delivery

1.) Less delegation of finance and tax abilities towards panchayat

2.) Panchayat Charter not uniform throughout the country (ex) Southern states like Andhra more panchayat Charter.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Accountability and grievance redressal needs ramp up

Ex Improper maintenance of panchayat records

4) Red tap and bureaucratisation of panchayat

5.) Internal Politics and diversion of funds Ex CAG report unutilised panchayat funds.

6.) More social Audit system needed

7.) Infrastructure bottlenecks

Ex Data centers and servers.

8) Awareness about government schemes.

Meenangadi Panchayat became carbon neutral, similar domain specific reforms can be taken to make them wheel of planning and cart of delivery

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Interoperability in e-governance is the dynamic stimulation and data migration of governance module across department, citizen business.

Interoperability in e-governance

- Scalability
  - Ex based on need. like department, PSU
- Portability
  - Ex Aadhar details to bank account
- Re-usability
  - Ex upgradation to different schemes
- Transferring aspects
  - Ex Between departments

Government to ensure interoperability and integration

1.) Promotion of India stack under the DEPA architecture

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) Promoting e-governance to reduce silos' mindset

(ex) Integration of schemes under WASH portal.

3.) synchronisation in terms of service delivery.

(ex) JAM Trinity → Jan dhan
→ Aadhar
→ Mobile

4.) National Information Centre and Regional data centres and servers

5.) Government-id and the presence of cyber security to provide safety (ex) CERT-in

6.) Digital personal Protection Bill to establish → Rights of users
→ Duties of data fiduciary
and streamline inter-operability

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Things to be considered

1.) Ensuring the reasons for inter-operability

2.) sensitive and personal data classification

3.) Reduce inter-operability dividend (eg) centre only on certain schemes

4.) Effectiveness in usage and cost to benefit ratio.

5.) Digital Infrastructure pillars like Broad Band Highway & structural integrity is needed.

Inter-operability turns the e-governance to effective-governance increasing the domino effect or 'Espirit de corp' or governance integration

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Women are exposed to sexual transmitted diseases causing cancer stimulating agents, which needs more holistic approach than bypassing.

Sexual and Reproductive health → Rights based discourse

By Passing of women health

1.) Societal norms

1.) Patriarchial notion of women as child bearer.

2.) Women as passive recepient of sexual and reproductive health than active participants

(ex) Women in National policy for population is less.

3.) 'Son Meta preference' and Motherhood penalty

(ex) Abuse and violence. for conjugal rights

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4.) Reproductive and sexual education as social taboo.

5.) Insensitivity to women notions of "purity & pollution"

Bypassed by the legal norms

1.) Free sanitary pads and napkins as social capital is not endorsed in women schemes
Ex Mission Shakti

2.) The aspect of marital rape not given in BNS provision.

3.) Abortion related issues and termination Ex 24 weeks ⇒ cannot terminate pro life aspect.

4.) Menstrual policy and leave led to controversy..
Ex Japan provides leave

5.) Education policy towards sexual wellness is not present.

6.) Healthcare towards sexual illness is ~~not~~ least present
Ex UTI infection awareness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7.) Mandatory WASH mechanism and structure (ex) Mandatory provision are not adhered

8.) Infrastructural inabilities and lacunas (ex) Proper changing rooms.

9.) One stop solution and intervention is less
(ex) Mostly related on ASHA workers

10.) Maternity care disparity
(ex) leave not sanction in IT companies

Way Forward

1) Gender based budgeting for sexual and reproductive health

2.) Gender policy labs in cities for WASH and hygeine

3.) Gender disaggregated data for provided → contraception, → menstrual hygeine, → washrooms

The Nari Shakthi in the Amrit can unleash its potential only by understanding the need for sexual and reproductive health

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India mission Indrandush aims for the immunization goal of the younger growing population

India and immunization coverage

effectiveness in immunization

1.) Promoted social awareness and conditioning (ex) ICDS immunization

2.) Infused the can economy in terms of immunization
(ex) Anganwadi workers to childrens.

3.) Pharmaceutical outreach has helped in more availability and accessability in immunization
(ex) vaccine and its usage

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Helps in reducing inequality
(ex) targeted approach through Antenatal care records.

(5) Upgradation of immunization
(ex) pentavalent vaccines.

(6) Reduces the scope of communicable disease
(ex) DPT vaccines, etc.

Challenges faced by the country

Social challenges

1.) Notions against vaccination and foreign particles (ex) Tribal belief.

2.) Outreach and last mile connectivity is still an issue.

3.) Increasing Antimicrobial resistance has also stirring
(ex) Medicine - Poison paradox.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic challenges

1.) Free Immunization is exchequered as social capital

2.) Wastage and expiration of vaccines.

3.) Investment in storage facility (ex) Deep freezers.

Other Challenges

1.) Population mapping and vulnerability tracking is tedious

(ex) communicable disease like Tuberculosis.

2.) Preventive measure based strategy than ideological change strategies

3.) Effectiveness and logistics bottleneck (ex) Immunization in urban unit

The immunization makes a keener revelation in the societal social providing capability approach of health.

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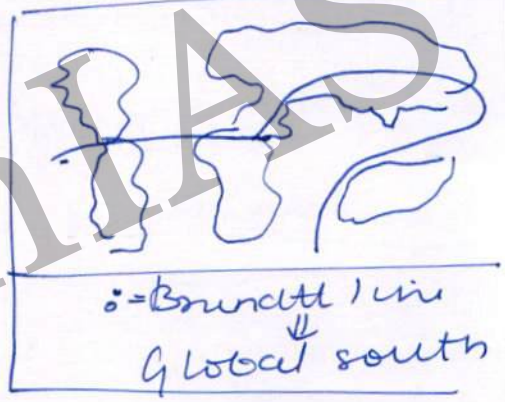
19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India brought G20 in the anchor of "Vasudeva Kutumbakam" including African voice in global arena.

India - G20 - Global South

1.) Delhi declaration reflecting ethos of peace against war situation



2.) Regional connectivity to provide way for access
(ex) IMEC - can be used by African nation

3.) Climate commitment to common but differentiated responsibility
(ex) Can induce African Green economy.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Global food security Initiative like Mahaishi (Millets)
ex) Reduces Poverty and hunger in Africa

5.) Voice of women and their participation
ex) Aids African relation in inclusivity.

6.) Promoted representation in Multilateral institution
ex) voice for African Representation in UNSC

7.) Can reflect the commitment in terms of health and education
ex) vaccine policy

Voice of Global south

1.) Pointed the disparity and discrimination in institution
ex) WTO norms.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Fund allocation and responsibility sharing towards "climate justice". (Ex) Global Biofuel Alliance.

(3) Gateway and partnership commitments (Ex) MOUs on technology access

(4) Differences must not be deterred but encouraged.

(Ex) Developing nation eg. based immigration policies

(5) Finance and loan allocation in Bretton woods institution was also discussed.

(6) Reminants of terrorism and its support was also condemned

The Vishwa Guru Nature of India was reflected in the G20 presidency, Making this century Asian century centred on India

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India relation with UAE starts from the history of civilization transmitting horizons of trust and respect

India - UAE => domains of expansion

1.) Social Expansion

1.) collective attitude towards diasporic welfare and safety

2.) large number of remittances from the UAE

3.) cultural ties and practices sharing. Ex Diplomatic visits

2.) Economic Expansion

1.) CEPA signed helped in economic prospects

2.) Balance between IPR regulation and UAE market axis by India

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Rising service sector (IT coordination)

4.) Alliances and G20 prospects CIMEC for export promotion

3.) Political expansion

1.) Reflected in strategic partnership and tis

2.) I2U2 forum to form the consensus in the middle east

3.) Visa diplomacy and attraction of investment.

4.) Other Expansion

1.) Joint Defence exercises by UAE and India.

2.) Both nation expand in space industry
ex) Mars missions are done by both UAE and India

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) support for peace and stability

4.) Indian pharma diplomacy and UAE oil diplomacy

Way Forward

1.) To engage in middle east peace establishment.

2.) strategise in the Red sea corridor for economic connectivity.

3.) Share consensus in the Houthis attack and losses incurred by global nations

UAE and Indian relationship is the cross ventilation for the countries during the humidity of global situations.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VisionIAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01330430

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : PAVITHRA·P

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25-AUG-24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

chennai

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry act as butwark in food security and income, yet the conditions have certain lacunae with regard to food safety

Rapid growth of Food processing industry

1.) Incentives by the Government
ex) Mega food Parks.

2.) Co-operatives emergence and value addition ex) Amul

3.) Rising population & hyperurban urbanism
ex) Vendor like zepto, Blinkit

4.) Innovation ecosystem and entrepreneurship

Food safety challenges

1.) Standards measurement provided by FSSAI have 377 items only registred.

2.) Lab and testing testings are less and outdated
ex) Only city based centers

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Expertise model and references and not devised (ex) cold storage facility

4.) Research and analysis for future progress is fewer
(ex) Led present in Maggie.

5.) Pre-processing level scrutiny needs to be ushered
(ex) Paper needed for wrapping

6.) Sanitation condition and shelf life explanation is not holistic
(ex) Working condition is MSME food processing.

7.) Consumer awareness about scientific terminology also causes food safety (ex) sugar as sucrose lactose labeled.

FSSAI standards must be fostered with safety standards based food processing is the need of the hour.

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Distribution system emphasis on the food security of the nation aligning with the pro poor approach

Public Distribution system

1.) Ensures the food security of the country in welfarist approach

2.) Provides the scope of divergent from hunger

3.) Poverty alleviation and capability (eg) UNDP India lifted 415 million people from poverty (2005 - 2021)

Transformation is evolving process

1.) Physical access : Setting up of buffer stock and market availability of grains

(eg) Green revolution

318 MT | Grains

55 MT 1947 2023

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2.) Economical access and transfer matter

It ensured the available food and its components are given to people (ex) subsidy - center and State

3.) Technological : The more robust evolution through Digital India providing smart ration card

(Ex) Smart PDS shops

4.) Ecological transformation : The PDS transformation also points the need of sustainability

(ex) Distribution of millets

5.) Service stewardship : The PDS system also focus for last mile connectivity of services

(Ex) DPT system.

The Shanta Kumar committee recommended more market participation with PDS so it could be holistic in nature.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture forms the anchor in Indias demographic potential. which needs to be combined with technology to sail through globalisation

Agri-tech startups

1.) Farmers - farm productivity

1.1.) Provide for technological ideas for farm management

Ex IOT-sensors like sensorgiri

1.2.) Enable Integrated farming ecosystem through stakeholders

Ex Sustainable-agri-startups for Natural farming

1.3.) Research and data prediction for cropping pattern Ex Agristack APIS.

1.4.) water management and efficiency usage Ex Agristar Startup

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1.5.) Act as agri-preneurs in linking supply chain (ex) Food processing through FPOs

2.) Help in market access

2.1.) Enable online presence of farmer and modules (ex) Portal engagement

2.2.) Act as consultancy in identifying committed market.
(ex) Target analysis

2.3.) Marketing strategies through connections and mutuals
(ex) Presentation in Mela's.

2.4.) community service through educating and skill training
(ex) startup training to use mobile phones.

2.5.) Packaging, gimmicks and aspects of aesthetics are advised

Agri-tech startup act as a link between plough to plate transkiting vision of Indian dish in every dinner table.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land records show the leverage of technology for quick and responsive governance in ease of doing business.

Digitization of land records
- Implementation of land reforms

1.) Helps in computerization of records preventing from Tampering
(ex) Red tap prevention.

2.) Promotes title based land use and utility

3.) Gives empowerment to farmer to access credit in institution

4.) Helps in Gram panchayat planning and delivery
(ex) Cadastral Mapping = 95% in PM SVAMITVA.

5.) Ease of access and productive use of land.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6.) Promotes easy survey & resurvey

7.) Ushers inter-departmental co-ordination (ex) inter-operability of schemes.

8.) Track illegal transaction (ex) Benami holding

Area to integrate

1.) Digital divide and digital literacy should be enabled
ex) Rural low level digital literacy.

2.) Robust digital infrastructure for seamless land reforms.

3.) State level de-centralisation for more pragmatic land reforms
(ex) enables land ceiling efforts

4.) Awareness about land and its attribute (ex) Pre-sumptive title in India

Digitalization of land records will move the shift to collusive land titles in the future making land reforms of the millenium

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Demographic dividend is the change in population age structure which enables economic growth potential due to working age population being higher.

Demographic dividend - accelerate economic growth - manufacturing

Manufacturing led growth model → Secondary sector with industries and employment

Demographic dividend

1.) Manufacturing sectors reduces the structural unemployment & disguised unemployment

ex) Urban-structural, Agri-disguise

2.) Induces fluid entrepreneurship developing Innovation ecosystem

ex) More IPR led models and growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Prevents from the middle income trap of population (ie) 30% of India middle income (NITI)

4.) Enables participation of heterogenous segments → women → Blue collar jobs

5.) Creates domestic demand and increased disposable income.

Accelerate economic growth

1.) Manufacturing sector promotes low ICOR in MSME

2.) Income elasticity increases due to manufacturing through small scale industries

3.) Merge in the global supply chain gaining "export".

4.) Usage of decoupling in globe to enable → Make In India → Assemble In India → Startup India → Tax on

Manufacturing sector with more plans in investment, land bank can be priority to reap the Amrit Kaal.

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has about 7516 km of coastline. Making it more vulnerable for economic growth and prone to ecological hazard

Resilience of Indian coastal communities

1.) Enable the coastal guard with allegations to promote awareness and crowd morale

2.) NIOT institution to come up with solutions to form resilient coastal system.

Tetrapod ⇒ ~~for~~ to prevent sea water intrusion

3.) Intergrated coastal zone management must be ushered with technologies and techniques of management

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) CRZ regulations to be adhered to mitigate from adverse hazard situation

5.) Technological leverage for hazards intimation
ex) Web ARC for cyclone management

6.) Utilisation of traditional knowledge for understanding coastal emotions

2nd ARC guidelines

1.) local level drills to promote immediate action.

2.) coastal management for district disaster plan

3.) Structural changes like buffer area, Mangroves maintainies

4.) Non structural changes by means of social volunteers

Thus the aspect of coastal communities can be increased through multiple stakeholder based consensus

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Programme in India aims to build ecological capital in economic growth.

Green Credit Programme beyond carbon management

1.) Promote sustainable environment

1.1.) Scope for water shed management making water stress reduction

1.2.) Sustainable entrepreneurs to make the ecological balance Ex Afforestation.

1.3.) Helps in consumerism to take on the green credit-bility

Ex Reduces over industrialisation & pollution.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1.4.) Used to reduce the existing stalks of pollution

Ex) Delhi NCR region

1.5.) Can capitalise on well being of communities dependent on ecosystem Ex) Water management

Fishing community

Various concerns in implementation

1.) Prospects of greenwashing and utilising green credits

2.) Regulatory bodies are more from implementation to issues causes delay in green credit.

3.) Returns of green credit and market potential will be long term gain only, not short term

4.) Attitudinal change and motivation

A pragmatic evaluation in green credit would enable competition in green credit buyers

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC is the Indian Navigation system which is relayed by 7 satellites in the earths orbit

NAVIC
- → half of Africa and Australia is coverage
- → 20 m specification

Need for NavIC

1.) Indianisation of surveillance system

2.) Act as support system during adversity

Ex USA GPS over dependence

3.) Helps for Indian planning and focus (eg Error in GPS

4.) Creates more empowerment and less dependence

5.) Reduces the scope of Information breach and data surveillance

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social factors

1.) Right to have own system prevents from foreign susceptibility

Ex Data breach.

2.) Can be used by Gram panchayat

Ex Bhuvan portal + NAVIC
⇓
central planning

Economic factors

1.) Promotion of Indian navigation use.

2.) Special purpose system dedicated to defence

Political factors

1.) Monitoring of borders

2.) Gather intelligence

Thus NAVIC act as the agent for geospatial potential, that can be leveraged for Indian cause

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2021 there were about 14,00,000+ crime in cyber space (CERT-In) This needs addressal because it might aid organised crime through finance

Cyber enabled financial crime
- Global money laundering

1.) Causes to use dark web for mortages details through cyber space. (ex) The Onion Ring web

2.) Crypto decentralisation enabled spoofing through financial crime

3.) Cyber ransomware through anonymity increased the vulnerability.

4.) Fraudulent phishing, smishing and retrieval of data

(ex) RBI - claims subjected through more financial fraud

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Acoustic mapping and Jamming sound or keyboards to track password

Government measures

1.) Legislation
National cyber crime 2013 policy to regulate financial crime

2.) CERT-In
To alert any vulnerability and tracking of information

3.) Financial Intelligence unit
To co-ordinate between stakeholder in legal jurisprudence

4.) Ombudsman - Bank to ask queries about bank details

5.) Awareness through messages about critical breaches.

The scope of financial crime must be controlled in cyber space because it have negative repercussion in society

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Army is shifting towards the digital India modernisation catagoring the needs. as Year of Technology Absorption

Need for technology absorption

1.) Easy response without indecisiveness (ex) Intrusion through infra-red camera

2.) Readiness through technological support (ex) UAV surveillance

3.) Cutting edge combat using technology (ex) Cruise missiles

4.) Stealth technology exploration (ex) Defence ~~for~~ AI council

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Increasing capabilities and leveraging youth tech savvy nature (ex) White hackers

Challenges India face

1.) Existing unused defence technologies must be upgraded

2.) Defence policy and scrutiny reduces diversified players in defence area.

3.) Technology biases and sabotage can cause security issue. (ex) AI biases

4.) capacity building and incidents of negative privatisation (ex) Wagner Group.

5.) cyber security breaches

Technological leverage can provide ethical warfare capabilities making high cost to benefit ratio in defence

VisionIAS

11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North Eastern Region have rich resources yet they are faced with issues of underdevelopment as pointed by Bezbaruah committee

Issues faced in development of trade and industries N.ER

1.) Historical Issues : The centralised planning focussed less on N.E.R causing skewed development intiative ex) Assam more growth.

2.) Geographical issue : The terrain and the porous nature of N.E.R has made logistics development costlier and was less conducive

3.) Human economic issue : The Tribal hamlet follow subsistence agriculture and their values are embedded in it (ex) Jhum cultivation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4.) Capital and investment : There were less entrepreneurial ecosystem as compared to other states with 5th and 6th schedule maintaing land with tribals

5.) Skilled labour force was less to initiate industries and more unskilled labour.

6.) Insurgency and Naxalism also caused trust issues in setting up large scale industries.

7.) Hostile neighbourhood Most N.E.R have international border so investors fear loss of investment.

8.) Invesior summit and meeting are less in N.E.R because of which Cafeteria of approach is not present (ex) Gujarat Global investor meet.

9.) Administration and decentralisati and delegation of finances are not put in greater use.

VisionIAS

Measures taken to tackle the issue

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1.) Forces like Indo-Tibetian Border Force, Assam rifle to maintain peace and tranquility

2.) Expenditure
- Special Assistance scheme for North East
- (Ex) central sponsered scheme 90:10 ratio
- Grants-in aid for development

3.) Infrastructure
- North East Road Development scheme
- PM Devine scheme to foster North East logistics.
- TRIFED for tribal development and market access.

4.) Capability approach
- Education through Ashram schools
- Health care initiative by the state Government

5.) special Tribal schemes like PM JANMAN are been provided for development.

Thus North East region act as the sunlight for Indian future growth led by it through Industries and development

VisionIAS

12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Aayog points about 600 million people in India are under severe water stress. This shows the need to leverage micro-irrigation to reduce water scarcity.

Era of climate change and growing water scarcity

1.) Increase heat waves causing water evaporation

2.) Erratic rainfall with extreme natural events.

3.) Population stress towards water

Population ↑ → Industries → [Water] ← Agriculture, Ecosystem

4.) Degradation of soil and glacial retreating

Micro-Irrigation system to sustainable agricultural practices

About 83.00 hectares of land in India are under micro irrigation

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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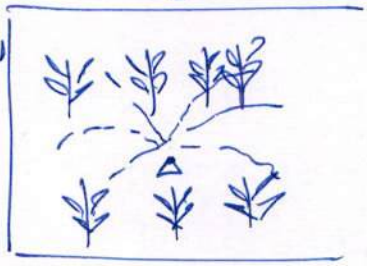
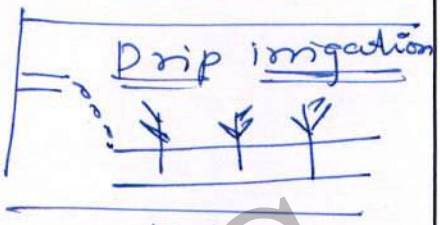
Micro-irrigation contribute to sustainable agricultural practice

Sprinkler Irrigation



Agricultural sustainability

Drip irrigation



1.) Promotes targeted approach towards cropping pattern (ex) Root based growth in Drip irrigation

2.) Interlinking of crop needs with water (ex) fertigation.

3.) Reduces soil erosion caused by flooding (ex) Rice flooding irrigation

4.) Can be integrated with technology (ex) Time stamped based Irrigation

5.) Reduces the scope of virtual water (ex) India virtual > China virtual water

Water sustainability in agriculture

1.) Dublin principle of water monitoring and as a service (ex) water meter

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) customization based on water availability (ex) stress of water like pH etc

3.) can be integrated with water shed management

(ex) Rain water harvesting → Micro irrigation.

4.) Models can be used for aquifer recharge and storage.

5.) Trend analysis on water and improvements (ex) Data analytics done by Israel.

[Area of Addressal]

1.) Initial investment of micro irrigation

2.) Awareness about maintenance

3.) Small and Marginal farmers presence (86 %)

PM Krishi sinchai Yojana and Micro irrigation fund enable micro irrigation to macro results of sustainability (sustainomics)

VisionIAS

13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has the 4th largest Railways yet there are more legacy issues in terms of its usage in freight transportation

Issues pertaining to freight trasporation

1.) Less dedicated freight must be overcomed through mapping and planning.

2.) Inculcate China model of bullet train for freight.

3.) Private Public Partnership in terms of Railway freight engagement.

4.) Ramp up the Dedicated freight corridors (ex) western & Eastern corridor.

5.) Find Algorithms for management of freight traffic (ex) Gamany freight traffic management

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6.) Domestic passenger and freight passenger trains dead lock should be sorted

ex Preference given to passenger train than freight train

7.) Innovative finance models and instrument to invest in logistics

8.) Capacity building through International collaboration

ex Japan, World Bank

9.) Vulnerability marking in the train tracks and upgrade the train speeds

Increase its share in domestic freight

10.) Single window portal for Railway freight management

Apply → Maintain → Perform → Review

2.) Increase the frequency of train management and services

ex Train services are delayed

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Federal inclination and inputs regarding train domestic management.

4.) Incentives like sustainable freight transporation and credits

Freight train → Solar energy → Green credit to Stakeholders

5.) Recruitment through expertise in logistics management

(ex) Chief co-ordinator in freight management

6.) Institutional research and study about business model.

7.) Increase manufactures trust through consensus and collaboration

The Train freight management needs more tantum approach so that it fosters ecosystem that enables less logistics cost

VisionIAS

14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian commitment to the nationally determined contribution has made it Vishwa Guru in Global Renewable energy transition

Factors Aided India → renewable Energy Sector

1.) Domestic Policy : Policy and its sustainable implementation aided the Renewable target

ex) National solar Mission

Now solar ≃ 86 GW, wind ≃ 48 GW

Total Energy = 444 GW

2.) Marketing and Image : Global multinational forums were used by India to form ground for renewable target

ex) circular economy, Pro Planet People,

3.) Development & Integration : Many

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incentives and framework make ease of renewable energy implement etc

ex) PM Kusum, Green hydrogen initiative

4.) People support | The renewable targets were also ushered by the civil society to mitigate from climate change

ex) groups like Indian Council for Enviro legal action

5.) States enthusiasm | make more decentralised approach in meeting the renewable goals.

Telangana Floating Solar park

Rajasthan Solar power

Tamil Nadu Wind energy prowess

6.) Instruments & certification | The sovereign green bonds, carbon credits and green credits act as triggers to shift to renewable energy

7.) Local led issues | local issues like health, pollution has enabled attitudinal shift

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fore-runner in Global energy transition

1.) Increasing the targets in the NDC from 40% of Renewable energy to third of 50% of Renewable energy

2.) Global biogas Alliance to usher global south voice in clean energy transition.

3.) International Solar Alliance idea of 'Surya putra' to make nations come under solar grid.

4.) Pro-people Planet in Economic forum to start the aspect of Renewable at Individual level.

5.) Global Green Credits Initiative in the COP 28 to maintain the contribution towards clean Industries

6.) Commitment to the Paris Aggreement and Global Stocktake

Thus India commitment of net zero by 2070 by a population dominating the world shows its inclination to deep ecology

VisionIAS

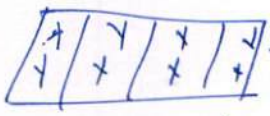
15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The issue of agriculture pollution has resulted in bio accumulation and magnification, calling to ensure preventive measures.

Agricultural runoff - fertilizer & pesticides



→ pesticides sprayed → Flood irrigation → water drained into lake → lake with nutrients → super bugs pest attack

1.) Eutrophication : Excess runoff of nutrients from farm increases the rate of ageing of lake causing → less Dissolved oxygen. → More Biological oxygen demand

2.) Ecosystem ecocide : Affects the near by toxins by means of chemicals

Fish → Toxin exposed → More fish kill.

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3.) Human health issue : causes contamination in water and carcinogenic mutation
ex) Silent springs about DPT usage.

4.) Aquifer sittation : can change the properties of water underground
ex) Urea presence in drinking water -

5.) Soil degradation : Reduces the soil texture and leads to loss of porousity & permeability,
ex) Punjab Vidhan Sabha & Punjab desert within 25 years.

6.) Acid rain trigger goes through cycle of rain drops mixing with fertiliser and pesticide.

Measures to mitigate the impact

1.) Fertilisa flying squad to enable fertilise moderation
ex) N:P:K 4:2:1 in India 8:4:1

2.) Ensure proper cleaning mechanism to filter the water
ex) Grey water management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Treatment of water through osomosis pressure

4.) Using Nano Fertiliser and Pesticides to reduce run off

ex) Nano Urea.

5.) Catchment area for the agriculture water to drain and reuse

agriculture water with pesticide → pesticide company can recycle.

6.) Use of geomapping and fencing to under point source of pollution

7.) Use Kisan Vigyan centers to education and promote learning curve in fertiliser and pesticide management

Yavatamal (Maharashtra) many farmers died due to pesticide poisoning, Many of the ecosystem agents are also facing the serious issue which needs robust addressal.

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Joshimath landslide has shown the vulnerabity in the carrying capacity of Himalayas. Sustainable himalayan management is a lynchpin.

Influx of tourist - breached ecological carrying capacity

1.) Mishra committee pointed the low carrying capacity of himalayas which needs to be monitored.

2.) Tectonically active zone can be easily triggered and breached.

3.) Unsustainable practices and fragility of area also causes less carrying capacity

4.) Landslide prone area with glacial floor shows more trajecting carrying capacity downwards.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

leading to significant man-made disaster

1.) land subsidence due to superimposition of multitude of infrastructure (ex) Joshimath.

2.) Glacial outburst due to stress and stimulation of tourism

(ex) Lhonak lake outburst.

3.) Commercialisation has caused change in topography and local patterns (ex) uttarkhand flash floods.

4.) Avalanche and landslide are due to anthropogenic tourism and landscapes

Measures to prevent such disaster and sustainable tourism

1.) Pro-active measures must be at the grassroot level

- Early warning
  - ex) Sensor & technology
- Relief & Rescue
  - Apada mitra & crowd sourcing
- Rehabitate
  - Area of less distress

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.) Vulnerability mapping with protection to Red areas (ex) Tectonic faults in Himalayas.

3.) Service payments for sustainable tourism (ex) Payment for ecosystem services

4.) Crowd Management protocols and evacuating illegal lounges, hotels not accorded

5.) Promote mindset among tourist for sustainable.
(ex) Avoid black tourism (tourism after disaster)

6.) Peer checking in the sustainable manufacturing and local marketing (ex) No Plastics usage.

7.) Tourist Guides to maintain system to provide limited tourist and not overpush for profit

Research and Analysis should be reported & sensitising sustainable practices and tourist is the way to go

VisionIAS

17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

superconductors are material that conduct electricity between that of insolator and conductor.

superconductors are the new era oil refineries

Superconductor fuel innovation

1.) Education : Understand the bases of physics and material form enable new material research for conductivity

ex) Korea Research for Room temp superconductivity

2) Healthcare : Can be used in assistive devices and instrument for precision conducting

ex) Smart watches has super conductor to analyse heat rate

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3.) Space : superconductors are use in space modules to set up engines and command prompts

ex) Superconducting coils in space crafts

4.) Defence : In defence super conducting are used to manage automatic defence capability through precision ex Iron Dome of Israel.

5.) Transportation : Superconductor act as cutting edge technology in transportation and commands in ~~xxx~~ automation

6. Artificial Intelligence It can be used to create small scale robotics with artificial Intelligence

ex Superconductor in Robots like Ross - perform surgery

7. Computer software & Hardware

superconductor act as interface

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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in complex computation of supercomputers through IC chips

8. Communication devices

superconductors act as triggers in devices like mobile increasing their speed and utility

(ex) A16 Bionic chip of Apple

9. Robotics & IOT

They can be used as embedded system in IOT sensors (ex) Raspberry Pi module for programm

10. Research & Innovation

Neuralink chip - transmitting brain signals also use super ~~computer~~ conductor

Superconductors Act as the ~~refri~~ agent and catalyst do foster the new generation of Industrial revolution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is 40th position in WIPO.
Yet there is a long way to build the demographics towards the IPR regime

India laws covering all types

1.) Patent
2.) copyright
3.) Trademark
4.) Industrial Design
5.) Geographical Indication

Hampering the commercialisation of IPR

1.) Numerous enforcement

1.) several Acts for several IPR types causes ambiguity

2.) Need revamped aspect in patent regulation
ex) India Patent Act

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.) Different body working in 'silo's' for IPR management.

4.) Less ease of management, application, scrutiny and data centers

Regulatory challenges

1.) Indian Patent act does not allow evergreening of patent

2.) Issue with the compulsory licensing and effect of reverse engineering.

3.) Several exemptions for IPR eg computer programme cannot be patented

4.) India is in priority watching of the USA IPR regime

Administrative challenges

1.) Need for expertise in IPR policy formulation, Regulation

VisionIAS

2.) Independent Oversight Agency and Tribunals to contest IPR challenges

3.) Plagiarism, and tools to identify the veracity is outdated

4.) Delays in IPR certification causing innovation attrition.

Way Forward

1.) Streamline and Synchronise laws of laws

2.) Skill training and Institute of excellence for IPR study.

3.) International co-ordination for IPR data centers

IPR is the tool that can making the young minds to explore the diversity of creation with validation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India there are about 17 command present, and only 1 integrated theatre command is present.

Challenges in creating Integrated Theatre command

1.) Need more manpower to have dedicated ITC.

2.) Technology usage and manpower synchronisation is need (ex) Trilateral inter-operable devices

3.) Expenditure towards ITC maintenance and co-ordination

4.) command and enforcement and the hierarchy needs proper study (ex) USA ~~to~~ ITC.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5.) Can cause miscommunication and less 'Espirit de corps' mentality

6.) Area of concern must be mapped first to use the resource diligently. (ex) Sea, Air, land mapping

7.) Shift from legacy system needs more training and Institutional capabilities

Greater integration

1.) Kargil committee report points it serves as credible deterrence

2.) It can provide defensive advantage at three fronts

3.) Entertains ideas and views sharing for more precision

4.) Reduces friction in command and control and promotes cohesive decision

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5.) Help in more pragmatic manner during resistance

ex team work during standoff

Rationalisation of manpower

1.) Promotes readiness in soldier and transferability.

2.) can leverage youth potential to manage three arena wars

3.) Promote solidarity within regiments and expertise

Rationalisation of Resources

1.) Equipment maximization without double expenditure

ex Same gadgets within single ITC than separate Air, Navy.

2.) Land use efficiency for planning and implementation

ex Single station Command Center

ITC will enable Indian defence to change in need of the millenium

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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The border villages show the blurring of the boundaries in India which needs to be nudged and pushed for National Interest

Treating border villages - As First villages

Geographical

1.) They form the entry to the country.

2.) They demarcate the aspect of Indian sovereignty

3.) Protect the Indian resource and zeal within India

4.) They ascertain the extend of Indian command and rule of law.

In terms of Key strategy

1.) Increasing the developing

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agents can reduce the aspect of poverty, underdevelopment

2.) Can bring public trust and erode sympathy towards radicals

3.) Can serve as potential intelligence provider in the boundary

4.) Patriotic zeal exhibiters with Indian Identity and assertion.

5.) Development promote more rationalisation and Education facility promotes liberty & dignity

Measures taken by the Government

1.) Vibrant village Programme
To enable the livelihood programme for the villages and ensuring their holistic development.

2.) Civil defence force
To provide them with the identity of self defence

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and involving them in security

3.) Operations by soldiers to build in trust provide aid and rehabilitation for these people who are affected

4.) Expenditure for bordering villages to provide them with water facility, border management and also help them in meeting their kinsmen.

5.) NGO and awareness provide humanitarian aid & skill training in the bordering areas

Thus the first villages of the nation act as the forerunners in establishing the Indian dream and culmination of "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas"

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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